GOOD GIFTS.

Practical Responses to the Demands of Humanity.

LENIENT LANDLORDS

Tenants Who Cannot Pay Retained in Hopes of Better Times.

MUNIFICENT MERCHANTS.

Gifts Which Make Glad the Recipients Without Impoverishing the Denors.

Amid the sad tales of destitution and woe the bounteons generosity of those who are blessed token that the sentiment of human brotherhood has a practical lodgment in the popular heart. Nobly do the merchants and business men, the fash ionable women, and the employed working classes. for the support of their brethren and sisters who have been ground by the relentless mill of poverty. Truly winter and want bring forth fragrant blossoms of kinditness, and wholesome fruits in prompt succor for the distressed,

THE SOUP KITCHENS.

The weather being fine yesterday there was a larger crowd than before at the different soup houses, twelve of which are now open under the charge of Mr. Delmonico. The Sixth ward soup house used 360 gallons of soup yesterday, 240 gallons of which were served at one o'clock. Policeman Coddell officiated and ladled the soup to the extent of his ability. The little son of Sergeant Douglass, of the Sixth precinct, a clever, handsome boy in blue jacket and trousers, with a bright face, helped to give the squarely cut pieces of bread to There was an increase in the demand for soup yesterday, nearly 12,300, including people who drank it on the premises, and tamilies who took it away, baving been furnished with the soup. The soup was made of beef and beans, with other vegetables, and it was never richer or better before. To-day there will be a lentil soup furnished of the best beef and vegetables. It is noticeable that many hundreds of poor people, who never before knew how to make soup are now learning, from drinking the portion given to them by Delmonico.

monico.

The Sixty-second street soup house was quite well frequented yesterday, and particularly the Water street soup house, which had a great number of beopie present. There is one difficulty, that in some of the kitchens it is almost impossible to get enough soup ready at ten and four o'clock, as the boilers are frequently cleansed, and soup cannot be made in less than four hours.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

Success of Mrs. Worstell's Mission-Gen. erous Response of the Ladies and the Merchants-Scenes of Hunger, Cold and Nakedness-An Infant Dying in One Room and a Centenarian in Another. The poet laureate of England has said, "Kind hearts are more than coronets," and if ever this truth has been exemplified it was in the storm of Wednesday. Women, often young and often beautiful, came pouring through the gates of St. John's chapel, mindless of the snow that filled the air and covered the pavement-women, full of simple taith, and who don't care a fig for Norman blood.

They came in carriages and attended by servants who bore large packages of clothing, many of them containing new and warm, articles made for the comfort of poor women and children by dainty, rosy hands. They came gayly, and when they saw the poor wan faces of the half-clad ones who were waiting shiveringly to receive their bountiful supplies they went away with teardimmed eyes and choking sensations in throats. Yesterday they came again, with others. and there was a busy time, happy faces mingling oddly with pinched and attenuated forms scantily covered with rags. The demand exceeded the supply of garments, however; for, though thirty-three large packages came on Wednesday and many more yesterday, the doors of the bureau closed last night on empty tables and shelves. MRS. WORSTELL'S MISSION HONORED BY THE GREAT

MERCHANTS.

As previously announced in the HERALD the brave little lady visitor, Mrs. Worstell, volunteered to visit the merchants to obtain supplies for the Wednesday she ventured forth, and at the door of her residence tound a coupe, sent by J. U. Briggs & Co., of No. 143 West Twenty-third street, with orders to "take Mrs. Worstell wherever she wished to go on her mission of mercy." All day long, through the snowstorm, she went from counting room to office in the downtown streets. Yesterday she prepared to renew her labors, and, looking into the street, saw a handsome Charence drawn up before the door, which a servant came to tell her was tendered by Mr. W. Ebbitt, of Twenty-second street and Seventh avenue, for use in her visits. Mesers, Whitam B. Johnson (of B. Johnson & Sons) and George Moller (of Whitam Moller & Co.) volunteered to accompany Mrs. Worstell on her visits to the angar merchants. The following is a list to the angar merchants and the firms visited and the articles subsequently sent by them to the Guild office at St. John's chapel:—William Moller & Son, one barrel sugar.

W. B. Hunier & Co., one barrel sugar and half a chest of tea.

George C. Collins, half a chest of tea.

B. G. Arnold & Co., bag coffee.

Samuel Wild & Son, groceries.

W. H. Jackson & Co., one quintal codfish.

Daniel : aimage sons, one barrel rice.

Sheldon, banks & Go., one bay coffee.

J. K. Sprague, half a chest of tea.

Jones, Beecher & Co., half a chest of tea.

John Caswell & Co., half a chest of tea.

Bonnett. Schenck & Earl, one barrel coffee, half a chest of tea.

hest of tea.

8. Henock, one bag coffee.

Pupke & Reid, one box coffee.

Dupky & Phomix, one package of tea and one package
(coffee.

of coffee.

William Scott A Sons, one bag of coffee.
Borden Meat Preserving Company, one case of roast
beef.

Kemp, Day & Co., four cases of canned tomatoes.

K. B. Daly & Sons (for the sick), one case of shorry wine.

O. L. J. (left at office), 50 pounds of coffee.

Among other donations to St. John's Guild yesterday were 21,000 rene cards by John Hamilton, printer, No. 97 William street, and Shipman's express refused any payment for carriage of goods to the Guild.

Late in the evening five barrels of crackers ar-

Late in the evening five barrels of crackers arrived from Thomas B. Harris wor the poor. Leaves from A visitor's notenook.

Mr. Denny reports the following among the cases assisted by him yesterday:—Mrs. Mehan, No. 107 Bayard street, near Baxter, top floor; room 5½ by 5½ feet, with low ceiling; no venilation; could hardly breathe. A small fire, made from cinders, was burning, which made the room intolerable, and I had to remove my coat. Three children in the family, one a baby, tecthing; the mother sick. There was no food, none of anything but the cinders burning, which had been picked from ash burnels.

reis.

Mrs. Smith, No. 207 Mulberry street; husband, a tailor, out searching for employment. Mother bursing a baby. Had been two days without any food. Nothing in the house—no coal, no shoes on the poor woman's seet.

Mrs. Milan, of No. 102 Bayard street; two of the family cruples; one of them, twenty years of

Mrs. Milan, of No. 192 Bayard street: two of the family cripples; one of them, twenty years of age, could neither sit nor stand erect, and can only crawl about the floor. Another, a little child, between floor and five years old, is a hunonback. The grandmother, 100 years old, is a delicate woman, with a skin of marvellous whiteness, pernaps owing to constant ablutions, for her maked feet showed evidences of a beiner in her mind that absolute personal cleanthess is often next to godiness and can be preserved in the midst of the greatest powerty. These poor people have neither food nor fire.

Fred English, No. 720 East Twelfth street, rear basement; a place unfit for anything but rats to five

Fred English, No. 720 East Twelfth street, rear basement; a place units for anything but rats to live in. The mother is narsing a baby, and lost one child two weeks ago. The lather is deal from exposure in this damp, unwholesome place, into which the water enters. They had no food, no fire, no bedsteads, bed or bed clothing.

THANKS TO THE RALEGAD LINES.

Warm thanks are expressed at the office of the Guild for the kindness she who by the Broadway, the Grand street, and the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninch and Tenth avenue railway companies in allowing a visitor of the Guild to place its notices to the people in their cars.

AR. WISWALL'S DREAM

of bringing the rich in direct contact with the boor

and miserable seems in a fair way to be realized. Since the suggestion made by him was published to the Herald of Wednesday a great number of rich and fashionable ladies have called at the office of the Guild at St. John's chapel, and have requested lists of names, from which they make selections of special cases to visit. Many of these report since that they will take exclusive care of certain families with whom they were well pleased.

Among the numberless letters received by the Master daily the following touching little note will rank as a fair sample:—

Rev. ALVAN W:SWALL.

DEAR SIM-Please accept \$2, sent by my little daughter Lizzne flour years old, to be used for the benefit of the youngest chief of Mrs. Campion. No 378 West Twelfth street. Lizzle has been saving this money for her papa's birthday, but on hearing me read from the likaling of the bitter suffering among the poor, said. "Mamma, may i send my money to that poor little baby?" Yours very truly.

Mrs.

THE PRITER WIND

	onations !					the HE	BALD
	not prev					THE PLANE	CONTRACTOR
	. Handy						
	ngan						
	M. Alle						10 00
Mrs.	Auley	d her	childr	en, ic	r St.	John's	2 00
	11d						11 00
	P. for St						10 00
A Mt	usician, B	uffalo,	for co	mpose	r's far	nily	5 00
Evar	asville, to	r Mrs.	T. (W)	low, w	rith sic	k boy)	5 00
Elman.	lle Block.	Vote	villa			OUR DUMEN	50

The following additional contributions were received yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswall for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:-(Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings at-

tached to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets.] Through Mrs. J. Delafield-Through Mrs. J. P. Worstell— Through J. J. Totten-P. B. Iriving Heasty..... G. S.
James J. Totten
Through Henry C. De WittWaiter H. Lewis.
Sent to Guild officeAnonymous, Pierrepont House, Brooklyn
Mrs. Conklin, for James Ryan. G. A... Lizzie, jour years old, for Mrs. Campian's youngest child. Mr. Andrews. Nothing. B. Johnson & Sons.... No name.
Mrs. C. H. V., for the poor.
Mrs. Valentine.
Mrs. D., for Mrs. T.
Mrs. Fuller
E. Ptdgeon.
Little Archie.
Juda
Mite, C. B.

Contributions to this fund may be sent to the HERALD office; Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; C. V. B. Ostrander, President of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, Collector of Assessments, New Court House; George Wilkes, M. D., No. 16 North Wash-

House; George Wilkes, M. D., No. 16 North Washington square; G. K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel; G. J. N. Zaoriskie, Cashier of People's Bank. corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheldon & Co., No. 67? Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Porty-nith street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswail, Master of St. John's Guild, St. John's chapel, Varick street.

Packages of clothing, groceries, &c., should be sent to St. John's chapel, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets, or if an order be sent a messenger will call for any packages.

Mrs. Judge Brady, No. 19 West Thirty-third street; Mrs. Joseph Delafield, No. 475 Flith avenue, and Mrs. F. P. Earle, No. 34 West Flity-second street, nave kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

Donations of Clothing.

The following contributions of clothing have recently been received at the office of St. John's Guild, and nearly all distributed to the men, women and children whom the visitors found to be in actual need of them :-

in actual need of them:—

Mrs. Oscar Tibbals, from the Society of the Helping
Hand. Sixteenth ward, sixty new garments for children.

Anonymous, one barret of clothing.

Mrs. I. C. Mitchell, one passage children's clothing.

A Friend, through Mrs. Boyd, four nightgowns and
four chemistry.

A Friend, through Mrs. Boyd, four nightgowns and four chemises.

Mrs. Taggat, three pairs shoes.

Mrs. Mr. Fortescus, one trunk of clothing.

Mrs. S. Wright, one package of clothing.

Anonymous, one bundle men's clothing.

Anonymous, one bundle men's clothing.

Anonymous, one bundle men's clothing.

Mrs. Harnard, one package clothing.

Mrs. Harnard, one package clothing.

Mrs. J. F. Wood, three pairs men's boots and three packages men's flannels.

Mrs. James R. Hosmer, one package men's clothing. stockings and flannels.

Mrs. serrell, one pair new boots, five boys' suits, two drusses.

en's clothing.

Mrs. Loleman, one package clothing.

Mrs. Lagrat, one package clothing.

No. 12 West Thirty-fitth street, one package clothing.

Mrs. Norwood, one package clothing.

Mrs. Clossey, eighteen new garments.

Mrs. J. Atwell, uve pairs woollen stockings.

Mrs. F. Canden, one package flannel shirung and new
miersarment.

ndergarment. Miss P. McGrea, one package new clothing and new un-

ninergarment.

Alse F. Not-rea, one package new clothing and new undergarments.

W. G. Banta, three boxes caps.

Anonymous one package new clothing.

"A Little Boy," one package clothing.

Mrs. A. Chatterton, one package clothing.

E. J. Kellege, one bundle clothing.

B. J. Kellege, one bundle clothing and shoes.

Mrs. A. Chatterton, one package clothing and shoes.

Mrs. J. Stanton, one package of clothing.

Mrs. Aldrich, one package of clothing.

Mrs. L. Honge, one bed.

Mrs. Gaswell, forty-six new garments.

Mrs. Caswell, forty-six new garments.

Mrs. Freine, one package new clothing.

Mrs. Honge, one package new clothing.

Mrs. Chatterton, one package of clothing.

Mrs. J. Atvell, care nackage new clothing.

Mrs. J. Atvell, care nackage new clothing.

Mrs. Clossey, one package of clothing.

Mr. Clossey, one package of clothing.

Mr. Clossey, one package of clothing.

Mr. Williams, one package of clothing.

Mr. Williams, one package of clothing.

Mr. Williams, one package of clothing.

Mr. Lossey, one package of clothing.

Mr. Williams, one box of new and mrants' clothing.

Mrs. J. Mcs. rea, system new undergarments.

S. E. S., one packages shoes, &c.
Mr. Love, one package of clothing.
Anonymous, one box of new and infants' clothing.
Miss F. Mc. rea, sxieen new undergarments.
A member of srinity church, sing sing, forty new gargenty and twenty cast-off garments.
W. J. Watson, one package new clothing.
Mrs. Dennett, one package undergarments and one

Mrs. Dennett, one package undergarments and package gentlemen's clothing.
Courtinal Paimer, one package gentlemen's clothing.
Mr. Henry Reeve, one package gentlemen's clothing.
Mrs. John Atwell, four men's new shirts.
Mr. Frederick Hubbard, one package gentlemen's

package a package of the package of

Mrs. F. J. B., two packages of clothing.
S. C. Lowrey, one package of clothing.
Tenady, N. J., two packages of clothing.
Mrs. J. Denanap, one package of clothing and shoes.
Anotymous, one package of clothing and shoes.
Mrs. Khinelander, one dozen flamel undershirts.
Miss Julia Rhinelander, one dozen chemises.
Mrs. Dingley, one basket of clothing and shoes.
Carman Nuchols, from Feake, Ondyke & Co., one packet men's clothing.

nymous, one bundle of clothing by express. B. C., one bundle of clothing by express. B. Clark, two suits of clothing.

J. L. M., one bundle of clothing.

M. M., one basket of clothing.

Seixas, two pacages of bables' clothing.

THE MERCHANTS' BOUNTY.

Apportionment of the Produce Exchange Charitable Collection.

The committee of the Produce Exchange have distributed a part of the fund subscribed for the

Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers.

The Bread and Beef House
Alman's Mission.
House of Industry.
New York City Mission.
St. Luke's Home for Women
Association for Berriending Young Girls.
Dormitory for Poor Women
BROOKLYN.
Department of Charity Young Men's Christian Association. Department of Charly
tian Association for Improving the Condition of
the Poor
Society for the Reher of Sewing Women.
Society in Aid of Friendless Women and

THE CHARITY EXHIBIT.

A few additional reports from charitable and benevolent societies are given below :--But he fails to state the receipts and disbursements. The iriss emigrant society, you is a series of the first series of the first series of the first series of the first series of this or exchange on Ireland amount to \$810,302 of Faid in derk hire.

1,800 of Faid in derk hire.

1,800 of The society is intended more particularly as a protective one in the interest of emigrants who send money to their friends in Ireland, and to guard against imposition by ticket swindlers and others who operate upon the credulity of the ignorant. THE HELPING HAND ASSOCIATION, WATER STREET. Nothing Received from city
Received from donations, &c.
Received cash from employes,
Received cash from discount on goods. Total receipts..... \$3,350 90

Paid visitor's and janutor's salaries. . \$3.318 OC Receipts from all sources. . \$114,149 92 Paid for house expenses.
Paid for wages, salaries, &c
Paid for clothing.
Paid for repairs. Total paid for relief.
Total payments over receipts.
Number in institution January 1, 1873...
Number admitted during year. NEW YORK HOSPITAL, FOR 1873. Kent of house 13 West Eleventh street ... General expenses. Library Pathological Cabinet. Salaries.

Paid salaries. Actual amount expended in relief... Recapitulation. Joseph's Oryhan Asylum 16, 32 92
Wayside Home 2,500 00
ospital 2,500 00 Hospital. 20,524 71 Ladies Union Relief Association. 13,815 63 Institute for Reward of Orphans of

\$1,260 00 145 84

Roman Catholic House of Mercy
for cirls.

Working Women's Protective
Union (nine years).

Children's Aid Society testimated).

St. Luke's Hospital
St. Luke's Hospital
Bank Uterks' Benevolent Associa'n.

Hebrew Free Burial Society.

Legal 40
Colored Mission (expense, 2c.).

Presbyterian Home for Aged, Seventy-third street.

American Seamen's Friend Society
Women's Aid Society and Home
for Training Girls.

Central Dispensary.

Lyst 29
Union Home and School for Children of Volunteers.

Sal 33,35 82
Behgian Benevolent Society.

Sal 54
Alsace and Lorraine Society.

Sign.

Five Points House of Industry.

18,886 00

Alsace and Lorraine Society. 5,419 82
Wisson industrial School and Mission.
Five Points House of Industry. 18,885 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital. 99,192 94
Roman Catholic Crohan Asylum. 109,31; 21
New England Society. 3,501 09
New York Infant Asylum. 9,532 44
Women's Educational and Industrial Society. 6,263 50
Midnight Mission. 5,578 59
Female Guardian Society. 40,154 59
Founds Guardian Society. 40,154 69
Northwestern Dispensary. 3,463 75
Protestant Episcopal Church Home
for Aged. 10,582 81
Dennit Dispensary. 4,174 11
Strangers' Rest. 9,016 09
Eciectic Medical Dispensary. 614 09
Frenca Senevolent Society. 6322 50
Free Dormitory for Women. 650 09
Society for the Relief of Destituse
Hild. 400,154 69
Children's Fold. 400,

(2)

Stephen's Roman Catholic Mrs serrell, one pair new boots, ave boys' suits, two dresses.

E. R. one coat and pants.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, one package children's clothing.

Mrs. C. Kennedy, one package end in the service of the serv Nothing. House, 9,600 ob New York Dispensary 6,100 ob Metropolium Throat and Chest Dis-pensary 1,130 ob Society St. Vincent de Paul, three years 1,130 ob Women's Prison Association, 1872 7,119 of Howard Mission and Home for Lit-tie Wanderers 9,425 of Northeastern Dispensary 12,485 of Sew York Eye and tar infirmary 12,485 of German Ladies' Add Society 4,748 of Carmel chapel (Young Men's Chris-tian Association) 4,328 of House of Good Shennerd 4,229 51 300 00

tran Association 4,328 38

House of Good Shepnerd 4,22 31

Roman Catholic Foundling Asylum 150,469 35

Home for incurables 13,377 32

St. Vincent's Hospital 20,224

Northern Dispensary 7,350 33

Northern Dispensary 5,350 St. Vincent's Hospital. 20, 224 89
Northern Dispensary 7, 530 39
st. Vincent's Home for Boys. 5, 539 99
st. Vincent's Home for Boys. 5, 539 99
House and School of Britary 16,009 36
House and School of Britary 5, 5017
New York Lying-in Asylum 3,087 47
Society for Reader of Rupturec and Crappled 28,007 54
York-ville Pispensary 28,007 54
York-ville Pispensary 3, 509 97
Ladies' Five Points Mission 10,046 93
New York Juvenile Asylum 94,675 04
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrew 3, 509 47
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrew 10,865 27 1,148 98 10,374 55 10.845 27 1.274 50

Shelter for Respectable Giris. 2,187 97

Boine for Aged Women, Church of
Holy Communion. 7,972 21

Female City Mission. 3,374 00

Chapin Home for Aged. 1,3782 93

House of Rest for Consumptives. 10,239 76

Hebrew Henevolent Society. 24,030 90

New York Institute for Blind. 50,047 91

House of Refinge, Randaill's Island. 61,035 28

New York City Mission, for missionaries. 8,000 90

St. Elizabeth's Hospital. 9,000 90

St. Elizabeth's Hospital. 5,000 90

St. Elizabeth's Hospital. 9,000 90

St. Andrew's Society. 9,00 00

St. Andrew's Society. 7,565 25

Selecting Arms. \$15,600 00

St. Andrew's Society. 7,565 25

Selecting Arms. \$15,000 00

New York Dispensary For Sic K,000 Nothing. 48,622 99 2,456 00

New York Dispussary of Women 1,200 00
Western Dispensary for Women 765 63
New York Orthopoedic Dispensary 8,552 22
Jay Fund, & 220
Phetps' Mission Children's Aid So-2071 00 1.200 00 Not given. 1,000 00 15.710 75

Phelps' Mission Children's Aid Society 2,271 60
Hebrew heller Society 2,459 63
Young Women's Aid Association 7,000
Girl's Lodging House, Uniform's Aid Society 3,000 69
Potestant Episcopal City Mission
Society 9,338 53
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan
Asylum 5,734 94 | Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan | Asylum | Asylum | Asylum | 10,550 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150 00 | 1,150

SHALL WE SHELTER THEM? The Need of Temporary Homes for the Poor.

PIFTEENTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION, No. 210 MERCER STREET, NEW YORK.

To the Editor of the Herald:—
In view of the suffering that, during the present

snowstorm and consequent cold weather, must be endured by the homeless and wandering poor, would it not be advisable to adopt some feasible means whereby these poor houseless ones can find shelter during the cold and stormy weather? Now there are numerous large buildings lying idle and empty throughout the city that could be used as present homes for this class of unfortunates. Numbers of large and commodious lotts, that cannot be rented until the 1st of May, could be turned

uncture and say, "Come in from the cold and driving snow and I will give you shelter?"

Our work of charity is fatally incomplete without the providing of a piace of shelter. Our soup houses only do one-hast the work. While the station houses afford shelter at night to about 1,000 homeless wanderers, bundreds are turned away for want of room and compelled to walk around the streets all night, while hundreds of others are too proud and cleanly to apply at the station houses for lodging. These places are naturally overrun with vermin, despite the very best efforts of the gentlemen of the police force. Now let the owners of the hundreds of vacant lofts in the city offer their use from this to the list of May to the Police Department, to be used as a place of shelter, day and night, under the immediate supervision of the police for the preservation of cleanliness and order. With the lofts offered for this purpose there with be also some kind souls who will furnish light and fuel. Our system of charity with then be complete in every way, and we will then be really "taking care of the poor." By all means let us do this. A call made through the columns of your philanthropic paper will be answered without doubt. New York is the most charitable city in the world, and all that is necessary is simply to call attention to the mode in which that charity should be put in force.

Let us not only feed but shelter God's suffering children and our unfortunate brethern.

Chairman Fisteenth Ward Relief Association.

THIRD WARD.

The Famishing Fed at the Downtown

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Will you kindly acknowledge the following dona-tions to the Downtown Relief (soup house) of the Juvenile Guardian Society:-Wheeler & Wilson, Juvenile Guardian Society:—Wheeler & Wilson, \$25; Jacob Hess, West Washington Market, 140 pounds beef; Mr. Waiton, Williamsburg, one large bundle clothing; Fishmongers' Association, Fulton Market, per s. B. Milier, 400 pounds fist; Jacob Hess (second donation), West Washington Market, 122 pounds beef; Mr. Murphy, No. 15 Dey street, fity loaves bread; John Nix, No. 389 West Washington Market, 140 pounds beef and three barrels potatoes and turnips.

Yesterday 850 men, women and children received good dinners or were relieved at their dwellings. He must be an incorrigible theorist indeed whose heart would not be touched at the condition of nearly all the applicants for aid at No. 14 Dey street.

Donations of all kinds of provisions and clothing

bearify all the approximate the street.

Donations of all kinds of provisions and clothing are earnestsy solicited at No. 14 Dey street. Donations in money may be sent to W. M. Vermilye, Treasurer, No. 16 Nassau street.

RELIEF OFFICER.

NINTH WARD.

Relief of the Poor by the Abingdon Club.

The Abingdon Club of the Ninth ward, having completed their arrangements, will commence relieving the wants of the poor this evening at their relief rooms, in Thirteenth street, near Hudson. Donations or clothing are solicited.

LANDLOSDS AND TENANTS.

A Tour Through the Tenement House Districts—The Rich and the Poor Landlords—Humanity Practised by Many—A Cruci Scason—Landlords Who Wait for Their Rents and Landlords Who Don't.

In such a crisis as the one we are now passing through, when so large a portion of the population is idle per force, and when misery stalks through the city with its gaunt form, the question of the relations between landlords and tenants becomes a question of the highest importance both to the rich and to the poor. To the poor, because they are dependent; to the rich, because they must naturally lose much of their expected gains.

The question of rent was one of the first that was publicly broached when it became apparent that the season was going to be one of suffering; and at the famous meeting of the Internationals at the Cooper Institute one of the main points the Committee of Safety was to accomplish was the reduc-tion of rents, and, indeed, their extinction until a certain period-May 1, we believe. Of course these Utopian schemes passed like the idle wind, because they were IMPRACTICABLE;

but enough was done to show the idea which existed uppermost in the popular mind—now to pay rent and how to remain with a roof over the head. The question was one which went hand in hand with the question of bread; and it is hard, indeed, to say which is the most im-portant of the two. To be homeless is even something more terrible than to be hungry. To wander the streets of this great city on a winter's night, or to seek lodging in a station house, is even more terrible than to be without good to put in the mouth. To obtain the little food which will keep life in the body is easy compared with the trouble of paying out a sum of

compared with the trouble of paying out a sum of money for rent, which appears a fortune when nothing is doing.

For the purpose of discovering the real relations existing at present between the poor tenants and the landlords of the tenement houses of the middle wards of the city a HERALD reporter made a round of these to endeavor to find out if the cruelities practised by landlords really came up to the

of these to endeavor to and out if the crueities practised by landlords really came up to the standard that was reported, or whether, on the other hand, decent moderation was shown by them.

In an interview held by the reporter with Captain Mount, of the seventh precinct, one of the stocker transmement house districts in the city, comprising as it does all those poor little streets running down on the east side from East Broadway to the river, and such tenement inested neighborhoods as Scammel, Cherry, Hamilton and other streets of like character. Captain Mount expressed the general opinion that very few cases of actual dispossessment had taken place this winter. He said:—

"I have noticed that the landlords, as a general thing, have been humane towards their tenants in allowing them to run along with their rents. In such a season as this it would be quite useless for them to be otherwise, and they propally calculate allowing them to run along with their rents. In such a season as this it would be quite useless for them to be otherwise, and they probably calculate that they had better keep bad tenants, who will no doubt pay them in the end, to putting these out and leaving their rooms vacant. It is almost impresent and if they once get vacant apartments they are likely to remain so at least for this season. They have, therefore, taken the wiser course and determined to be lenient for the present. They will not probably lose much in the end by doing what they have, as no doubt when the spring season comes on and business revives those tenants will be able to pay their rents without any

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GREAT TROUBLE.

Now if they were forced to pay them they would go on the streets. It would be the fate of thousands, and the humanity of the landiords is well considered, and has saved much misery to the

considered, and has saved much misery to the poor."

The Herald reporter visited several tenement houses in the district. One of the richest tenement bouse proprietors is Mr. Stephen Lovejoy, who has blocks of buildings at James and Cherry streets, also at Madison and Monroe, and a whole block in Monroe street, between Gouverneur and Scammel, and stretching loo feet down these streets, altogether the property of Mr. Lovejoy in tenement houses is estimated at \$1.000,000. These tenement houses is estimated at \$1.000,000. These tenements are well built and clean, and are mainly what is known as "double" tenement houses. They are four and five stories high, and will accommodate four families on a floor, though in some cases families take the floors through.

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Tun from \$18 to \$30 per month, and the buildings, which are worth, at a good estimate, \$20,000 each, bring in a yearly revenue of from \$4,000 to \$5,000. Some even bring as much as \$6,500, but as a general rule a medium between the first two may be taken. The tenants of these houses, in many cases, were found by the reporter to be owing rent—some of the tenants for two months, but no case of ejectment could be substantiated. The proprietor of the houses collects his rents through an agent, who calls mouthly, and who has everything to do and say as to the debts which may be made and the course which shall be taken with the tenants. The janitors of these buildings have nothing to do with collecting moneys. One of the largest tenement houses in the district is owned by Mr. Henry Bergi, in Scammel, between Walter and Cherry streets. This is a very large house, and yields the proprietor \$6,000 in ordinary times. Its value may be \$40,000. It is kept as clean as circumstances permit, and is tenanted in the same manner as the tenements generally—that is, by our families on each floor. Here they do not complain of any undue severity as to their rents.

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FEW OF THE ROOMS ARE VACANT, and the tenants are mainly of long standing. Commissioner Duryee owns tenement bouses on their rents. Seeneral William Miles, Fresident of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, also owns tenements on Monroe street, between scammel and Jacksen. They are mainly mill, and the tenants, though they owe money for rent in many cases, have not been disturbed. In some other tenements wisted in the same ward the people did not actually know the names of the owners of the houses they occupied, doing the business of paying the rents entirely with the agents.

In some other tenements visited, but wher

session annoyed and worried them much by constantly calling for money it was impossible to give.
But where the pinch seemed to be the tightest was in several small tenement houses visited in the Seventeenth ward, in such streets as Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth, toward the East River, where the poor abound, and where ragged, dirly little children seem to grow spontaneously, so many of them are there. Here the t-nements are karket owned in the work has to literate the seem to grow spontaneously, so many of them and press the poor tenant to the very last dollar and the very last cent. No credit for rent is given here no matter the misery. The landlords are accustomed to such sights and have no bowels of compassion. They say they must pay their taxes and their rates, their repairing and a thousand other things, and they would be immed if they waited. This class of tenements are also far below the others mentioned in every respect. Dirty, close, fetid, flithy, no air and no cleanliness. There is no district in the big city more Godforsaken and more impoverished. The people seem all to be living from hand to mouth. The work of charity is sadly needed around this quarter. But in the rounds which were made the general conduct of landlords toward their tenants was found to be less onerous than might have been supposed.

THE WEAVERS' STRIKE.

The Turnout at Kensington, Philadelphia-Painful Extent of the Agitation-Nearly 3,000 Mill Workers Idle-The Employers Charged with Acting in Bad Faith.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1874.

Just at the close of a hard winter the weavers of Kensington have struck for higher wages. Twenty-five hundred men, women and children employed in the cotton and-woollen mills have refused to work, and by public meetings, speeches and resolutions have explained their reasons for this important action. Last fail, when the panic caused an almost universal reduction of the price of goods, the operatives in the Kensington mills consented to a corresponding reduction of fifteen per cent in their wages. They now insist that there was an understanding with the mill owners that this reduction was to extend only until February, and that, as the panic is over and goods have regained their former market value, the employers unjustly seek to make permanent what was intended to be merely a temporary arrange-ment. They have announced their determination not to work until their wages are restored to the old standard. On the other hand, the mill owners assert that the manufacturing business has not recovered from the depression caused by the panic, and deny that there was even a tacit agreement cent reduction in February. This is the natural result of the absence of a written contract between capital and labor. In such cases, even when there is no intention to misrepresent, it is almost in-

LARGEST STRIKE KNOWN FOR YEARS.

Thus begins one of the largest labor strikes which has been known in Philadelphia for years, and it almost entirely suspends one of our valuable branches of industry. It have said that the number of hands now without employment is 2,500, but it is probable that, as other mills are deserted, the number will be increased before the end of this week to 3,000. Supposing that the women employed in the factories support only themselves—a concession far from being just—it would still follow that this strike deprives 6,000 or 7,000 persons of regular means of subsistence. The majority of the men have families principally depending upon their exertions for support. The suffering which must result from the movement will be great, but it cannot be estimated in figures; the degrees of hunger cannot be put into an arithmetical formula. The injury the strike will inflict is two-fold:—First, there is the injury to a great manufacturing interest, and second, that to the mill workers. The employers say that the chief loss will fail upon the latter. The counts, have been dull for months, and some of the mills have vast quantities of goods stored which they are unable to sell, and which will be for some time sufficient to supply any ordinary demand. Their argument is that under such circumstances they could not add fifteen per cent to the wages now paid, and they throw the whole responsibility of the evils which must ensue upon the unreasonable demands of their employes. To what extent this argument is true it is difficult to ascertain. The general depression of business throughout the winter gives it considerable plausibility; yet the renewed activity of trade has been a favorite theme of our papers, and we had persaaded ourselves that the panic was a thing of the past, like the cholera scare or the black death. To be told that business is no better than it was in october is rather discouraging, especially when the announcement is made upon such apparently excellent authority. If the story be true, then the mill owners will suffer very little, and they have been keeping their tooms going all winter with a disinterested and it almost entirely suspends one of our valuable branches of industry. . I have said that the number

Die.

CHARACTER OF THE STRIKE.

But the 2,500 strikers have little faith in this statement. Intelligent men whom I have conversed with are firmly convinced that the milis have fully recovered from the effects of the panic, and that the profits are large enough to justify the payment of the old wages. They do not profess to be entirely governed in the strike by the principle involved in the contract which they say the manufacturers made with them, but declare that they are constrained by that necessity which knows no law. If they were assured that the agreement could not be carried out without runous loss to the mill owners they would agreement could not be carried out without rumous loss to the mill owners they would continue to endure the deprivation, in the hope of better times. This they did do all winter, they say, expecting that in February the fitteen per centum they so unwillingly threw upon the waters would return to them in the snape of additional oreas and butter. The average earnings of a mill hand, at the reduced wages, have been between \$5 and \$7 a week, instead of \$5 or \$4 at the old rates. This small sum is barely sufficient to support a vegetarian or a hermit, and even Diogenes in his tub would in modern times find a somewhat larger income agreeable. It is astonishing to see upon what little money so many people manage to exist. The ordinary Philadelphian who thines down town spends for a single meal more than one of these operatives earns by hard tool in a day, and thinks that his expenses are moderate. Thoreau, who was as truly a stoic panan who canes down town spends for a single meal more than one of these operatives earns by hard toil in a day, and thinks that his expenses are moderate. Thoreau, who was as struly a stoic as any philosopher of the Porch or Grove in ancient Greece or Rome, managed to live on \$60 a year; but this was in Massachusetts, where, it seems, miracles are still possible. But in Philadelphia, even with her cheap rents and excellent market houses, Thoreau would have starved upon such an annual theome. These poor min hands say, and it would be folly to prefend to disbelieve them, that \$6 per week did not support them during the winter; that many of them are now in debt to landfords, butchers, bakers, grocers, and that if they do not owe the doctors it is only because they could not afford to be sick. They cannot look forward to an indefinite continuance of wages so inadequate with any hope, and that sentiment, which is said to spring eternal in the human breast, is with some of them little more than a constant struggle with despair. They have reached that point when to have nothing seems even better than not to have enough, for here they regain the hope that by the strike they may compet the manufacturers to restore their fifteen cents a day. That they are terribly in earnest must not be doubted. No more determined strike has ever come under my observation.

This is not like a strike in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, when a vast body of men, thoroughly organized and perfectly disciplined, combine to obtain high prices, and can, in the meanwhile, comiortably live upon the surplus of wages which are greater than those pain to any other class of laborers in the country. The miner, who makes \$10 where the mill operative makes \$1, does not strike for bread, but for what he considers justice. These weavers strike for bread and coal, and shelter and country. The miner, who makes \$10 where the mill operative makes \$1, does not strike for bread, but for what he considers justice. These weavers strike for bread and coal, and s

until some satisfactory arrangement has been made with their employers, and there is too much reason to lear that the contest will be long and bitter. Of course, some of the employes du not approve of the movement though they were obliged to join it, but, to show the determination of the

Mears and J. P. Brunner & Sons, and a lew others of less importance.

An important Movement.

You will see that among recent labor meysments this strike of the Pinladelphia weavers must take an important place. It is numerically the greatest strike that has been made in this city for years, and as It was only formally organized on Saturday and already includes 2,400 operatives, it is impossible to predict its probable extent. The carpet manufacture, which employs large capital and many people, has not yet been affected. One thing is certain, these men and women are firmly convinced of the justice and necessity of their movement and will not surrender easily. A visit to the busy manufacturing districts of Kensington produces a painful impression. An idie mili is like a theatreafter the performance, when the bright faces are gone from the galleries, when the lights are extinguished, and a faint gimmer only serves to discover the empty darkness of the sonliess stage. There is the vast machinery, the Titanic engines, the shifting iooms, all motionless and dumb; but the busy tollers who gave hie to the scene are gone; the men gathered in suiten or excited knots at the street corners, the women fully sitting on their doorsteps, under these sweet, unseasonable sunner evenings which Heaven seems to have sent as its special blessing to the poor.

All the Demands of the Brakemen Conceded

Quiet Once More Along the Line and Travel Resumed-The General Superintendent's Version of the Case The strike on the Eric is ended, and in a manner

THE ERIE STRIKERS.

most unexpected. The strikers themselves did not anticipate such a speedy and decisive triumph. All their demands are conceded. Brakemen and switchmen alike share in the common good fortune. The strike opened on Monday evening about six o'clock and ended at half-past one o'clock yesterday morning—about two days and a quarter.
The first train (No. 12) was allowed to leave at once, but it was not in readiness to depart till three o'clock in the morning, and it arrived in Jersey City at seven o'clock last even-ing, bringing about seventy-five passen-gers, including Mr. Wright, General Superinten-dent, and Detective Brown. Until the arrival of Mr. Wright lew particulars could be ascertained. Mr. Tyson, one of the Vice Presidents, told a HERALD reporter in the afternoon that a telegram had been received from Mr. Clarke announcing the satisfac-tory and amicable adjustment of the troubles, but he was entirely in the dark as to the terms of the compromise. The only definite information trans-mitted to him beyond that mentioned, was that trains were running regularly. The train following No. 12 was No. 8, and it was six hours behind. It was expected in Jersey City at midnight,

Mr. Wright, after a respite of ten or diteen minutes, unbosomed himself on the whole case, at the same time exhibiting a map showing the grades of the several divisions of the road. "You observe," commenced the Superintendent, "by looking at this map, that while all other divisions of our road have steep and heavy grades, the division extending from Susquehanna to Hornelisville is quite level, or nearly so. It will be clear to everybody, therefore, that it is not necessary to exert the same force in breaking cars, checking their speed—on a level surface, as in running down inclines. We wanted to reduce expenses, and I consulted with the superintendent of the Susquehanna Division as to whether we could not dispense with one brakeman on every train in his division. He thought it could be done, and I is sued an order accordingly, to go into effect on Monday, never dreaming that any difficulty would arise from the enforcement of it. I was at Paterson on Monday, and at ten o'clock that night I received the following despatch: this map, that while all other divisions of our road

P. P. WRIGHT. Superintendent Erie Railroad:

We, as brakenen and switchmen, cannot work with out our fourth man put back on Susquehanna Division and \$2 a day for all brakemen and switchmen and \$2 25 for head switchmen in Hornellswile vard and \$2 ady for all brakemen on the Buffalo and Western Division, and \$2 a day for all brakemen on the Rochester Division. No trains will leave Hornellsville yard until we receive in answer in our favor. an answer in our lavor.

By order of
P. S.—No man to be discharged on account of the

an answer in our layer.

By order of

P. S.—No man to be discharged on account of the strike.

I set out next morning for Hornellsville, where I had a conierence with the men, assuring them that I had no bower to yield to their demands, promising at the same time that If they would resume work I would recommend their case favorably to the directors. This assurance had no effect, and matter's remained in this way until the arrival of Mr. Clarke, Vice President, about twelve hours after I reached the place. In: Clarke and I spent twelve or thirteen bours in consultation with the men, when we conceded their demands in full, and they not only at once abandoned their poncy of obstruction, but helped to prepare the trains for departure. The nuts, boits and broken wheels, which they had removed to a place known only to themselves, were all replaced. The statement in one paper that the men took nammers and smisshed the wheels of the cars through a spirit of mischief does great injustice to the men. I must say that a better class of men under the circumstances I hever met with. I must do them this justice—there was very little excitement and i did not see one man intoxicated out of that crowd of 500 or 600 men. We do not want these men to labor under the impression that we are actuated by any unfriendly leeling towards them on account of what has taken place.

This is a compendium of the case. Mr. Wright observed incidentally that while holding a pariety with the strikers he endeavored repeatedly to induce them to allow the passengers to go through and leave the freight standing there thil they could have a conference with Mr. Clarke, but they were inexotable. Some humorous incidents were related by some of the passengers who arrived on No. 12 train. The strikers resolved to get up a parade and march through the town. A company of negro ministrels, it so happened, had arrived in the town from Corning, and these the mob impressed into the service as a band. The procession, it was added, was orderly. Another equally amusi and prevented their exit from the house till their prisoner had made his escape. Vice President Clarke met with a slight mishap on his journey. When he arrived at Corning a crowd of the strikers boarded and "cut" the train, thus hoding him a prisoner. Mr. Clarke, who has grown gray in the railroad and canal business, is a success as a diplomatist, and he was equal to the emergency. "Come along, boys," said he in a cheerful too, "come along to Hornellsville; I want to talk to you as well as to the rest of the boys." The "boys" were unprepared for this. They were concouned; and the train was released, the men accompanying him. Mr. Clarke will return to this city to-day.

THE GILLESPIE HOMICIDE.

Examination Without the Jury, Who Failed To Appear. Coroner Eickhoff yesterday morning commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending

the death of Michael Gillespie, thirty-eight years of age, late of No. 116 Mulberry street, death, it is alleged, was caused by a stab wound Gillen, a young man with whom he had a quarrel, The parties had been drinking to excess in Cummius' groggery, No. 63 Mulberry street, during the night of Saturday, the 7th inst. and after exchange ing threats and abusive language, Gillesple and

ing threats and abusive language, Gillespie and Gillen went out on the sidewalk, where they had a clinch and a fight. While prostrate on the walk it is charged that Gillen drew a penknife and stabbed Gillespie in the abdomen, from the effects of which he subsequently died in the Park Hospital. It also appeared that just before going into the street Gillespie struck Gillen in the mouth and made it bleed, previous to watch he had recommended that Gillen be put into the street because he had made some noise in the place.

James Mackie was in Cummins' place and saw trouble there between Gillespie and Gillen, after which the latter went out, but soon returned again; Gillespie and Gillen then went ouste and had a clinch, both falling, Gillen underneath; while Gillespie was on top of Ginen, the witness saw a penknife in Gillen's hand, but saw no stability; they were separated and Gillespie went back into the place, five minutes after which he fell on the floor, and was taken away on a stretcher by the police. Some other testimony of similar importance was taken. Ex-Judge Garvin appeared for the prisoner, and as the jurors who had been summoned did not come the most important evidence was taken, and will be read, to the jury to-day, to which Judge Garvin assented.

THE NEW ROCHELLE CRIME. Another of the Alleged "Masked Burglars" in Court-An Effort to Have Billy Woods" Admitted to Bail.

The many spectators of both sexes which filled the Court of Sessions at White Plains, Westchester county, yesterday morning, in the expectation of witnessing the trial of John Burns, alias "Billy Woods," whose three companions are now serving the State in Sing Sing Prison, for the crime perpetrated at the residence of Miss Emmett, near New Rochelle, were doomed to disappointment. When Rochele, were doomed to disappointment. When the Court had commenced District Attorney Briggs stated that owing to the absence of three or four important witnesses for the people he left unwilling to proceed with the case, and asked that the trisi be postponed until the April term of the Court. To this Colonel John R. Feilows responded in behalf of the Drisoner that the latter had a perfect defence; that they were prepared to prove by most respectable witnesses that it would have been physically impossible for Burns to have been at or near the house of Miss Emmett when the roboery was perpetrated, and asked that the accissed be admitted to bail. In support of this latter proposition the counsel assured the Bench that if their Honors would interogate the witnesses for the defence, when the Court adjourned, he was satisfed they would be come convined of the prisoner's innocence of the offence charged, to the end that he might be therated on bail. The Court consented to ascertain from the witnesses what they were prepared to prove, pending which an adjournment was effected until next Wednesday, when the question of bail, will be decided.